

## Fugitive Slaves.

"The Independent," (we presume the writer is Henry Ward Beecher) in a trumpeted Editorial on the late Speeches in the Senate, thus touches the question of Slave Reclamation:

"Does Mr. Webster believe that he is the Exponent of Massachusetts, or of New-England, in this monstrous inhumanity? Pass enactments enough to fill all the archives of the Senate, and your slave-catcher shall not budge an inch faster or further than he now does in the North. Every yeoman along the valleys will run the slave and trip the shameless hunter. Bread and shelter, protection and direction will be the slave's portion north of Mason and Dixon's line with more certainty and effect every year that elapses, until the day of Emancipation. It will be so, not from any special liking to the blacks, for they are not favorites; not from any hostility to the South, for on every other question than Slavery the South will find no truer friends than in the North. It will be so, because since the world began the sympathies of common men have been with the weak and oppressed. In that sympathy they have conformed to a fundamental law of humanity, which lies deeper in the consciousness of honest men, than any national compact can ever go. Man cannot plant parchments as deep as God plants principles.—The Senate of the United States is august; and such men as lead her councils are men of might. But no man, and no senate of men, when once the eyes of a community are open to a question of humanity, can reason and enact them back again to a state of indifference, and still less can they enlist them along with the remorseless hunters of human flesh. And of all the very men who will justify Mr. Webster's adhesion to the South, if a trembling woman, far spent with travel and want, holding her babe to her dry bosom, true in her utmost misery to motherhood, should timidly beg a morsel of bread, a place to sleep, or a night's hiding-place from a swift pursuer,—is there one of them all who would hesitate what to do? Is there a New-England village that would not vomit out the wretch that should dare harm the slave-mother? There are thousands of merchants that will say Mr. Webster is right, who the next moment will give a fugitive slave a dollar to speed on with. There are thousands who will say we ought to stick to the Constitution, who, when the case comes, would sooner cut their right hand off than be party to a slave's recovery."

"A few weeks ago, a lad of fifteen years of age, escaped in a schooner from Norfolk. Arrived in New-York, in the dead of Winter, with only a slave's clothing, he lay hid in the hold of the craft for a week, actually freezing, and starving, but enduring both rather than moan or show himself. He would die by inches rather than go back.—He was discovered, and is safe enough now. Is there a conscience, is there an overseer, is there a merchant to be found, that would have discovered this wretched, heroic fugitive to his owners?"

"Mr. Calhoun, who is scholastic at fault in his facts and judgments, though in his principles he is crazy enough, declared the truth, that no enactments would be of any use if the people of the North were indisposed to arrest fugitive slaves. The people are opposed to slave-catching on free soil! No enactments will be of any use? Ten thousand pulpits are every week pouring light upon the public mind. Every religious paper (save a few whose subscribers are in the valley of vision, a great army of dry bones) is standing for the right. Some few there be that dare not speak for the oppressed; but they are equally too cowardly to speak against the public sentiment of humanity which lives in the North. And Daniel Webster might as well pour oil on Niagara to calm it, as honeyed words on the true conscience and outbursting humanity of Northern freemen and Christians, to quiet them. It is because Mr. Seward has done what Daniel Webster ought to have done, and did not do—represented the sentiments of the yeomen, the merchants, the religious men of the North; it is because he has tried the great question in dispute by tests of justice; it is because he has spoken manfully and right, that we commend his speech to our readers. If Mr. Seward has adopted for his policy evermore the simple policy of light; if, disowning self-seeking, he will seek the public good, he will have ere long brought to him those honors which others have stripped themselves bare to race after, and who, having lost their moral principles, for the sake of the prize, lost the prize also."

## Baggage at the Risk of the Owner.

During our late trip on the Hibernia, No. 2, we observed one of the rules stated that baggage, for which no bill of lading was signed, should be at the risk of the owner: we set ourselves industriously to work to take care of our baggage, and without difficulty succeeded in preserving our property, in spite of all risks. Not so all our fellow passengers. One poor old bachelor from Missouri had a package on board, in form of a stout black woman, whom he had purchased from motives of the purest humanity and philanthropy, to keep some one else from rendering her a similar service, with improper or unchristian motives. He had found it inconvenient to buy her husband or any of her three children, one of whom was a babe, and she appeared scarcely able to appreciate his kindness in removing her some thousand miles from all she had known or loved. So, whether she was auxiliary to the catastrophe we knew not, but the gentleman's package of flesh and blood was missing before he left Cincinnati. He had safely removed from the Hibernia and shipped on board a St. Louis boat, and when it was about to start, his baggage was not there, because it was away! At the last account it had not been heard from, and no prospect remains that it ever will. When the owner became aware of his loss, like Jacob of old "he lifted up his voice and wept," but tears did no good. He was distressed that his package should be cast among strangers; he greatly feared it might be taken by a species of wild beasts known as abolitionists, and by them be separated from country and friends, banished to the despotism of a monarchy, deprived forever of the inalienable blessings of republican liberty, and so ended past redemption. Moreover he remembered the five hundred and fifty dollars that might as well have been thrown into the river. All these matters taken into consideration, can it be wondered that the affectionate creature lamented his loss even with tears? This should be a

solemn warning to travelers, to take bills of lading for their freight, else look well to their parcels.

This benevolent soul, who could witness, without relenting, the agony of a mother torn from her babes, of a wife parting forever from her husband, of a daughter looking her last upon father and mother, of a sister taking a final farewell of the playmates of her childhood, who wept not "for him who goeth away, for he shall return no more nor see his native country," yet he was moved, even unto tears, by the loss of his baggage, on a steamboat. What a distressing thing this loss of baggage must be; and how we did congratulate ourselves upon getting our goods and chattels safely landed; and if ever a steamboat captain gets us on board his boat without signing a bill of lading for our effects it will be curious.—*Pittsburgh Visitor.*

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT.—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—*Burke.*

Salem, Ohio, April 6, 1849.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.—We ought before now to have acknowledged our obligations to our friend "P." whose letters from Cincinnati—written *en amore*—are always welcome. He is not in full fellowship with our Society, but a cordial helper of Slavery, sagacious enough to perceive and sufficiently liberal to acknowledge the importance of the service we render to the cause of Freedom by the moral agitation which is our distinctive work. We hope to receive from him a report of the proceedings of the Christian Anti-Slavery Convention about to be held in Cincinnati.

## The Women's Convention.

The Call for this Convention was issued in so much haste that multitudes, friendly to the object, had no opportunity to sign it. If there had been time, the list of signatures might have been swelled to hundreds. We append this week a large number of names forwarded to us from Akron. Among them are those of Mrs. Tilden, wife of the former Member of Congress, Mrs. Swift, wife of the State Senator, Mrs. Spelman, wife of the member of the Legislature from Medina County, and Mrs. Sanford, Editor of the True Kindred. We mention these, not invidiously, but to show that the movement has the hearty concurrence and co-operation not only of those who are known as ultra Abolitionists and Reformers, but of many others, who agree with them in believing that the time has come for Women to assume her true position as the equal companion of Man, not less in matters of Government than in the relations of domestic life. From all that we can learn, we believe the Convention cannot fail to be a large one; and we will not permit ourselves to doubt that its proceedings will do honor to the Women of Ohio and greatly promote the cause of the oppressed.

The originators of the measure have so much at heart. True, we are not able to promise the attendance of any distinguished speakers from abroad, but we think that among the intelligent and earnest minds which will compose the Convention there will be many who will prove themselves fully capable of pleading the cause with credit to themselves and to their sex.

As the Convention has been called distinctly as a Women's Convention, we hope it will be such in fact, and that no patronizing male orators will be called in to set copies for it, or in any way control its proceedings. Let it not be said of the Women of Ohio that, having called a Convention, they were unable to carry it on, and were obliged to cry to the "lords" for help. When they have finished their proceedings and adjourned, there will be time enough for another meeting, composed of both sexes, in which men can find abundant opportunities for the display of their superior (!) eloquence and wisdom. Such a meeting, it will be seen by a communication in another column, has already been provided for.

Stark County A. S. Society.

The friends of the cause in Stark County and vicinity must not forget the Quarterly Meeting of their Society, to be held next week at Fairmount. We hope to see a large and enthusiastic gathering, and to find in the zeal and devotedness of our Spartan band a fresh illustration of the power of moral principles implanted in the hearts, awaying the consciences, and guiding the actions of men. The Spring is opening auspiciously, and as the earth, invigorated by the repose of winter, invites the toil of the husbandman and lures him to his task by the promise of a golden harvest, so also does the moral field stand prepared for our cultivation and woo us by renewed pledges of abundant fruits to spring from the seeds of truth, planted in faith and watered by the dew of the Spirit. Let us meet together to survey the field and form our plans for diligent and efficient labor during the season now opening before us. Let us assemble not so much with the expectation or hope of being excited by eloquent speaking, as with a calm determination to DO THE WORK imposed upon us by our obligations to the slave, and demanded by the present exigencies of the cause.

JOEL TIFFANY of Cleveland has published a Treatise on the Constitutionality of Slavery. Why don't the acute logicians of the Spooner school go one step farther, and prove by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution that slavery never existed in the country at all?

DANIEL WEBSTER is to receive for his recent Speech a chain of California Gold worth \$400.00. The price of treachery has advanced since the time of Judas, who got his pay in silver instead of gold. The parallel, however, will be sufficiently perfect, if Mr. Webster will only hang himself with the chain which his treachery to the North has procured for him.

## Prof. Webster Convicted.

After a protracted and exciting trial, Prof. J. W. Webster has been found guilty of the murder of Dr. George Parkman. The previous high standing of the accused conspired with other circumstances to attract the attention of the whole country to the trial. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but remarkably strong. The Jury on retiring deliberated in silence ten minutes, and then balloted first upon the question whether the remains found on Webster's premises were those of Dr. Parkman. The result was a unanimous "yes." They then balloted upon the question of the guilt of the prisoner, when it was found that there were 11 yeas and 1 nay. The Juror who voted nay stated his point of doubt, and after a brief discussion, declared it removed. The verdict was rendered late on Saturday night, and on Monday the prisoner was sentenced. The scene was deeply affecting.

On Sunday morning, the dreadful news was broken to the family of Webster by Mrs. Wm. E. Prescott. The scene was heart-rending. In the afternoon a letter of condolence was presented to them, signed by the heads of the principal families in Cambridge, including Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Prof. Norton and others.

Webster himself addressed the Jury before they retired. His speech served to confirm his guilt. His friend Judge Fay, who had maintained his innocence up to that point, could no longer resist the evidence that he was a murderer.

It is said that Webster has been an ultra advocate of Capital Punishment, and that, when Turrell was tried, he reproached Dr. Walter Channing for the medical testimony he gave, and for turning loose a man that deserved to be hung. The good Doctor will no doubt do his utmost to save Webster's life.

## Rocky River A. S. Society.

Our friends West of the Cuyahoga held a Quarterly Meeting at Westfield, on the 20th and 21st inst. The reports we have received from that section encourage the hope that the meeting will be a large one. Friend Walker has done a good work there during the past winter. The hands of the Abolitionists have been strengthened, prejudices overcome, and the way prepared for a successful Summer campaign.

We had hoped to enjoy the privilege of attending the meeting at Westfield, but we can now see no prospect of being able to do so. Our own inclination and the earnest wishes of our friends, imperative duties at home, or in this immediate vicinity, will compel us to delay a visit from which we had anticipated no ordinary pleasure. If we shall conclude to remain another year in Ohio, we hope to be able to meet with our friends in that region at the Quarterly Meeting in July.

## Congress.

There is not much in the proceedings of Congress during the last week that is worthy of notice.

In the Senate, on the 20th ult., there was an exciting scene between Benton and Foote, in the course of which the latter made some grossly offensive remarks respecting the former, and received therefor a censure more severe than dignified. The subject was renewed on the following day. Foote came off second best.

On the 20th and 21st Mr. CHASE of Ohio made a very able speech upon the Slavery question, which we may notice when the report reaches us. He was followed by Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut, a Whig.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. PARSONS KIRK charged Speaker Cobb with mutilating the Journal of the House in order to favor the Slavery propaganda. Mr. Cobb called Speaker Winthrop to the chair; a committee of nine was appointed to investigate the charge, and the result was that the Speaker was unanimously exonerated. Ashmun of Massachusetts and others have spoken on the California question. There is no prospect that that or any other question will come to a vote very soon. Northern Doughfaces have not yet made up their minds how far to go in the way of compromise.

## Ohio Legislature.

This body effected its adjournment at the time agreed upon. The Homestead Exemption bill passed and is now a law. The Temperance bill failed.—Anti-Capital Punishment bill ditto. The Colonization bill (appropriating \$25 to every colored man who will emigrate to Liberia) was also defeated, for which we are thankful.—A law was passed allowing creditors to collect any amount of interest, not exceeding ten per cent., which the debtor may agree to pay.

The bill creating a State Board of Education passed both Houses, and is a law. It provides for the election, by the Legislature, of five persons, one to go out each year, the times hereafter to be five years of service, to constitute a Board of Education. School teachers are to pay one dollar per annum upon receiving their certificates, and this is to constitute a fund for the payment of the Board. An educational paper is to be established at Columbus, to be edited by the President of the Board, &c. It is designed to be a self-sustaining machine, and to impose no tax on the State treasury.

A VOICE FROM FANEUIL HALL.—A great meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 25th ult., to pronounce a true verdict upon Daniel Webster for his treachery to the cause of Freedom. Samuel E. Sewall presided, and Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and Samuel R. Ward were the principal speakers. Phillips's Speech appears in the last Liberator, and those of Parker and Ward are to come hereafter. We may give extracts from Phillips's eloquent address next week.

## Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, March 20, 1850.

To the Editor of the Bugle:

One of the most prominent topics attracting the attention of our citizens and employing the pens of our editors for some time past, is that of the Railroads proposed to be constructed leading from the City. The Hamilton R. R. Company, after much delay, had begun operations along the line next the City, just west of Mill Creek, when several suits were commenced for injunctions to stop the further progress of the Road. These suits have occupied much of the time of our Courts, and have been decided adversely to the Company, which has since been engaged in making explorations preparatory to leaving the City by a new route, starting from the valley of Deer Creek, on Pendleton's property, (the north-east part of the City,) where ground for a Depot is offered free, and proceeding by a tunnel through the hill to the ravine back of Mt. Auburn, running down that east of Cassell's farm to the old line this side of Carthage. This is a shorter route, and if it be found practicable, the right of way may be obtained from owners of property on the line with less difficulty than was experienced on the first one. The owners of property on Mill Creek may find that they have overstepped the mark in asking extravagant damages, and in driving the Road from them, lost all the advantages they expected from the rise in the price of land.

There are now three routes proposed for a great Western Railroad from this City to the Mississippi, each of which has its advocates. 1st

—That by Lawrenceburg, immediately west of this, and through the Southern counties of Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis. 2d.—That by Hamilton, Richmond and Knightstown to Indianapolis, called the Northern route; and 3rd.—That by Hamilton, Connersville and Rushville, called the Middle route, also going to Indianapolis. This latter route, the more it is examined, becomes the popular one, as it strikes at once into the heart of the richest, most populous and cultivated part of our sister State—a section which contributes more than any other to the business of our City, which is capable of being increased by suitable facilities to almost any extent. When this Road is completed to the capital of Indiana, (as I remarked in a former letter,) it will be carried to the Wabash, and thence westward to the Mississippi, without a doubt—thus making the whole line complete through a much more productive region than that through which the Southern route would have passed. This must be to the advantage of Cincinnati, as she is more indebted for her growth and prosperity to Indiana, than to any other State whatever, and this route will bring the most valuable part of her trade to our doors.

You have probably heard of the "flare-up" in the Kentucky Legislature relative to the "Ohio Bridge Bill" to construct a Bridge over the River from our place to Covington. The original Kentucky charter contains a provision making the Company liable to the owners of runaway slaves that should pass over the bridge. The Ohio Legislature, in adopting the charter, prohibited suits for runaways in our Courts, and declared that the act should not be construed as surrendering any claim of Ohio to jurisdiction to the centre of the river. When these provisions were known in the Kentucky Senate, that body became highly excited, and on the "spur of the occasion" strong efforts were made to repeal the charter immediately. Cooler counsels prevailed, and the subject was referred to a Committee, which reported in favor of striking out the provisions inserted by Ohio, as insulting to the State of Kentucky; but before the Report was finally acted upon, the Legislature adjourned. Nothing decisive was done, and if I understand it rightly, the charter stands now as amended by the Ohio Legislature. For the credit of our State and the cause of Freedom, I hope our Legislators will have firmness enough to maintain the position they have taken.

A pamphlet has just been published here in relation to the Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington, opposite this City, which makes some curious developments in regard to the encroachments of the Slave Power in the Church, and its utter disregard of all moral obligations—all equity or justice—which stand in the way of the accomplishment of its objects. This institution was projected for the benefit of Western Baptists, some sixteen years since, and has been carried on by the indefatigable labors and pecuniary contributions of those members of the Church chiefly North of the Ohio. The Kentucky Baptists have contributed but a small share to its funds, but finding it increase in importance and resources, some individuals make the discovery that it is under the control of Abolitionists; and that its interests demanded an entire change in the Board of Directors. As the charter provided for a distribution of the Directors through the Western States, both North and South of the Ohio river, it was necessary to get it altered; and a few of the Kentucky Baptists sought and obtained an alteration of the charter from the Legislature of that State, providing that a majority of the Trustees shall be citizens of Kentucky! Thus the whole control of the institution is lodged in the hands of Slaveholders and their apologists, and of course the old Faculty, which inclined rather too much to Abolition, was removed, and one less objectionable to the South appointed with little ceremony. The whole history of the transactions exhibits clearly enough the destruction of moral principle, of all honorable dealing, even among professed followers of Christ, when blinded by the "peculiar institution," and determined to make every thing bend to its interests.

A new institution, similar in its object, is now being established by the Baptists of Ohio and Indiana at Fairmount, about a mile from this City. Some fifty thousand dollars have been already received for the object, a town laid out, and lots sold. It has been taken hold of by men of energy; and unimpeded by the curse of Slavery and the frowns of God, must

succeed. A few years hence, when the free principles now spreading shall become popular even in Kentucky, the men who have been engaged in this unrighteous act of wresting a valuable institution from its rightful owners, will be heartily ashamed of these proceedings.

The approaching Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in this City will be well attended, and prove an occasion of much interest. About 1300 names have been received by the Committee in response to the circular sent out, and it is expected that a good number of visitors from a distance will be in attendance. The deliberations, addresses, &c., I will not permit myself to doubt, will be such as the times demand, and serve to give a new impulse to the cause of Freedom. Never was there a time when there was more necessity for the friends of the Slave to speak out their sentiments, manfully and fearlessly, against all proposed compromises in State and Church than the present. The discussions in Congress and the opinions of the great party leaders are a poor reflection of the popular sentiment in favor of Human Rights among the people. Bad as public sentiment is, it is better on this subject, or on any other where the claims of mercy and justice are involved, than the time-serving, calculating statesmen at Washington would lead us to believe.—Let them pass a "Fugitive Bill"—and it will awaken a spirit among the people of which they little dream. It cannot really retard the progress of our cause a single day.

Yours, P.

## Signs of the Times.

At the Stark County Teachers' Institute, held in Massillon last week, two women were invited to lecture, and one of them (a Teacher in the Union School in that place, whose name we have forgotten,) did so to great acceptance. Women were also appointed on Committees with men, and permitted to take part on equal terms in the discussion of the various questions that came before the Institute. A resolution was also adopted recommending the employment of women as lecturers at future meetings. All this was done naturally and quietly, without a word of objection from any one, and without any discussion of the subject of Woman's Rights. Is not this a hopeful sign of the times?

Again: We learn by a letter now before us from Akron, that, at the late Free Soil Convention in that place, composed of delegates from Medina, Portage and Summit Counties, and called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, the subject of Woman's Rights was introduced by Mr. Bierce, who proposed that the word "males" should be stricken out of a resolution on Equal Suffrage and the word persons inserted instead. He made quite an eloquent speech in support of his motion, and excited so much enthusiasm upon the question, that the amendment would have passed by a triumphant majority, had it not been for the policy or timidity of some few of the leaders, who were afraid it might create division in the party, or excite prejudice and prevent some from voting their ticket. "Perish," exclaims the writer of the letter, "such time-serving policy!" to which we respond with a hearty amen.

## Is not the world moving?

THE MARVIN FAMILY will give a Concert in Salem on Thursday evening next. The notices we have seen of this Family in the public journals lead us to believe that their music is worth hearing, and we hope our citizens will give them a generous patronage.

Among the testimonials of the press, is the following:

THE MARVIN FAMILY.—We were among the delighted listeners to "these children of song" last night, and regretted that all the world could not have been there. Their Concerts are highly dignified, moral and amusing; uniting good voice and great artistic skill with good sentiment and most delightful harmony.—*Editor Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The following is also among their references:

THE MARVIN FAMILY are persons of taste, refinement and respectability. They sang one evening in our church at Cuba, to a crowded audience, and gave rich and peculiar satisfaction. The people hung upon their lips, exceeding loth to have the entertainment close.—J. WYNKOOP, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Cuba, N. Y.

THE FASHION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Autocrat of all the Russias is not more careful of his despotic prerogatives than are the Slaveholding Oligarchy of the Palmetto State to keep the whole machinery of the government in their own hands. The people at large are never allowed to decide any question of importance, nor even to vote for a President or a Governor.—Thus in the appointment of Delegates to the Nashville Convention, they were allowed no voice, the Legislature, (in which the non-slaveholding portion of the State is completely overborne,) kindly relieving them of all trouble and responsibility by making the election itself.—This, be it remembered, is Democracy, as Mr. Calhoun understands it; and it is received at par by the "natural allies" of Slavery in the North!

## A Working Woman.

A monthly periodical, called *The True Kindred*, is published at Chagrin Falls, by Mrs. SANBORN. We have never seen it, but it is highly spoken of by the press. The woman is a worker, if we may believe her own story, as contained in the following paragraph from the March number of *The True Kindred*:

"We have walked five hundred miles, preached three hundred and eighty sermons, and lectured twenty times, besides editing the work and many other things 'too numerous to mention.' Still, our success has never raised one feeling except that of gratefulness to our friends, but this: overcoming the drudgery of the mechanical part, going through with every care and labor of the case, stick, folding, stitching and covering, which we have accomplished, and the *Kindred* is before you, our work."

Mrs. Sanford is one of the signers of the Call for the Women's Convention, to be held here on the 19th, and we hope she will not fail to be present. We understand from those who know her that she is an able speaker.

## Mobocracy in Deerfield.

DEERFIELD, March 20th, 1850.

DEAR OLIVER: It is 10 o'clock, Saturday night. I am in my room at the pleasant home of Charles and Almira Betts. I am in rather a pleasant mood, for some of the chivalrous and valiant sons of Deerfield. The truth is, my coat and head have been well spattered with eggs.—You will know that Slavery and its bulwarks, the sectarian and political parties, have ever found their supporters in rotten eggs.

I came here to-day, after attending two pleasant meetings in Smith and Knox townships the two past evenings, to fulfill my appointment here. During the afternoon an aged friend called on me and informed me that a plot was on foot in the place to blow up the building, (the shop of C. Betts,) if I was allowed to hold a meeting in it. I could not believe there would be a resort to violence to prevent or break up the meeting. So I concluded to hold the meeting, notice of which had been given. Charles accordingly fitted his shop with seats, and at the proper time it was lighted and filled with men and women—a Methodist minister among them.

The meeting went on pleasantly and profitably—the minister taking a prominent part in opposing the positions taken by me touching the sanctity of life and liberty. My text was, *Man—not God, a Sabbath, a Church, an Ordinance, a Constitution, or Book; but MAN. It is a Divine text; a God-given text; a great text; an eternal text; and one that will be preached from more than this has been, in this and all future worlds. It is a very fruitful text.* So I talked upon it, and aimed to show that no knowledge of human nature, relations, rights and duties ever was, or ever can be obtained, except by consulting *Man*; as all knowledge of an oak must be derived from the oak itself; and that in consulting man's physical and social nature, we inquired at the hand of God respecting man's duties in the only way in which the thing could be done, and that Slavery and War are and ever were opposed to nature and, of course, to nature's God. The minister gave battle to my views till about 9 1-2 o'clock.

I was standing before a window, and several were sitting around near me on chairs and benches. The meeting had been orderly inside. Some attempts were made to disturb us on the outside, by hoisting up windows and throwing water in. But about 9 1-2 o'clock came a volley of eggs against the shop and into the window. One came against my head. The meeting was thrown into confusion and was brought to a close.

Is Methodism mobbed here? No. Is Discipleship, or Presbyterianism? No. The Mob spirit finds nothing in these to excite wrath and violence. But *Conventualism*, as it is here termed, is deeply hated and feared; and mobocrats think they are doing the will of sectarians, priests and politicians when they hurl eggs at Conventualists. What reason have they to think otherwise? The law of violence is advocated by Church and State, by priest and politician, as the God-appointed instrumentality to protect the altar and the throne, the Constitution and the Bible.

Eggs were hurled at us, to break up our meeting, last December, when I was here. The same spirit of violence now rushes to the rescue of Church and State. When will men learn that truth can never be put down with violence? They may blow up our bodies with powder, but they cannot thus blow up our arguments. Whether the priests and churches of Deerfield will, to-morrow, in their public meetings, rebuke this outrage, remains to be seen. I do not believe they will. It would be a violation of their compact with mobocrats and their compromises with sin. But I am sorry this beautiful town of Deerfield—for it is a beautiful place—has been thus disgraced. I am sorry she has not a better religion—a holier Church—and purer ministry for liberty and peace.

There is, and has been, a great stir in this town about the sentiments put forth in my *Future Discourse* over the remains of Sarah Case and her babe, because I there refused to father the evils and sufferings of the human family upon God. I am amazed that so plain a truth should make such a fluttering among sectarian priests and churches.

Allow me to say, I hope the friends of the slave and of human rights will come up, from far and near, to the Anti-Slavery gathering at Fairmount on the 13th and 14th of April, and to the Women's Convention in Salem on the 19th. If ever Abolitionists had need of fidelity to principle and devotion to their great enterprise, they need them now. So much is said about compromise, that even the very *idea* is liable to be deceived. Even a Seward can stigmatize "immediate and unconditional abolition" as "absurd," and talk of devoting the national treasure to compensate the tyrant for letting his victim go. Who can stand amid this rush? Let us all meet and confirm one another in the Anti-Slavery faith once delivered to us. The simple preaching of that glorious gospel has shaken this Nation—thanks to those men and women who, amid reproach and outrage, have been true to their own nature and heeded not the anathemas of a pro-slavery Church and State. Let us then meet at Fairmount and at Salem, and speak to one another's hearts the "God speed!"

H. C. WRIGHT.

## Death of John C. Calhoun.

The mortal career of John C. Calhoun closed at Washington, on Sunday morning last. The death of a man who had filled so wide a space in the politics of the country created of course a deep sensation. The event was announced in both Houses of Congress on Monday. In the Senate eulogies were pronounced by his colleagues Mr. Butler, and Messrs. Clay and Webster. In the House by Holmes, Winthrop and Venable. The funeral was to take place on Tuesday. None of Mr. Calhoun's family, except one son, were at Washington.